

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

No. 917

Washington, D. C.

January 16, 1943

ACTION TAKEN TO DEFINE FUNCTIONS OF WPB AND USDA IN FOOD PROGRAM

Production and Distribution Are Placed Under USDA; Non-food Materials Under WPB

Government action during the week established certain of the details of the program for the wartime administration of food. This took three forms, the first being a memorandum from Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board defining the division of authority between the Department of Agriculture and WPB; the second an announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard covering the division of functions as between the new Food Production and Food Distribution Administrations; and the third, a memorandum detailing the organizational structure and the functions of FDA. Details of these three important actions follow.

Responsibility Divided Between WPB and USDA

Division of responsibility between WPB and USDA in carrying out the country's food program was defined January 12 by Chairman Nelson.

Pointing out that "numerous practical adjustments of detail will have to be made in the day to day work" of the two agencies, Mr. Nelson issued for the guidance of WPB officers and employees a memorandum describing the line of demarcation between his responsibilities and those of Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard under Executive Order 9280, which established a control system for the production and distribution of food. A corresponding memorandum has been issued by Mr. Wickard to officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture.

In his memorandum, Mr. Nelson listed the following definitions of major inter-relationships:

1. In general, the Secretary of Agriculture will exercise full responsibility for and control over the production and distribution of food for human and animal consumption, while the WPB chairman will exercise similar authority over the production and distribution of materials other than food and over facilities.

2. The Secretary will ascertain the total requirements for food for all purposes but will accept as authoritative the determination of the WPB chairman concerning requirements for food for industrial purposes, such as some of the fats and oils, textile derivatives, etc.

3. WPB will continue to ascertain the total requirements for materials other than food and for facilities, but the Secretary will determine the requirements for non-food materials and facilities necessary to carry out the food program. WPB will accept this determination as authoritative.

4. WPB will continue to exercise central direction and control over priorities and allocations for non-food materials and for facilities. In connection with non-food materials and facilities necessary to carry out the food program, the Secretary will act as a claimant agency under the Controlled Materials Plan. WPB will allocate to the Secretary all available

required materials and facilities, and the Secretary will determine the use to which they will be put. WPB will direct the flow of these materials and facilities to manufacturers accordingly.

5. Whenever the available supply of any food which can be used both for human and animal consumption and for industrial purposes is insufficient to meet both types of need, the WPB chairman and the Secretary will determine by agreement the division of the available supply. Such agreements will be governed by practical considerations, and will be carried out through the closest cooperation between the Secretary and the Chairman.

6. Among the foods as defined by the executive order are cotton, wool, hemp and flax. The division of responsibility concerning textiles and fibers will be worked out on a reasonable basis.

The Bureau of the Budget has announced that most of the food units or parts of food units in WPB, including the Food Division, have been transferred, effective January 11, to USDA. Further study and negotiation will be undertaken to determine the desirability of transferring other WPB food units or parts of units.

Approximately 350 WPB employees are affected by the transfer. The majority of these employees have been working in WPB's Food Division. The transfers were worked out after an extensive survey by an interdepartmental transfer committee composed of representatives of WPB, USDA, and the Bureau of the Budget.

(Continued on page 7448)

AMERICAN LEGION MANPOWER PROGRAM Association Cooperating in Ex-Service Men's Plan To Muster Farm and Cannery Labor

A plan dealing with the furnishing of manpower on both a volunteer and full time basis for farm, agricultural, and canning work during the 1943 season has been outlined by the National Executive Committee of the American Legion. This week the Manpower Division of the Association distributed copies of the program to canners, and to assist the American Legion in correlating its plan further to the canning industry, the Division has furnished lists of canneries in each State to Bruce Stubblefield, Secretary of the Legion's National Employment Committee. Mr. Stubblefield is relaying these lists to State officials who, in turn, are requesting each local post where a canning plant is located to get in touch with the canner.

The Legion's plan is similar to the plan of organization outlined in the Association's bulletin "Getting Labor to Harvest and Process Crops." Designated the "Food for Freedom" project, the Legion program was presented to its State departments, local posts and women's auxiliaries in a bulletin issued December 23 by Milt D. Campbell, Executive Director of the Division of National Defense. The

following outline of the "Food for Freedom" program is reproduced from this bulletin:

(1) The appointment by the Department Commander of a five-man committee to make plans for action within the state in which the Department exists.

(2) The appointment of a committee and chairman in each District or Division of the Department whose duty it shall be to organize the Posts in that District or Division.

(3) The organization of all Post Commanders as representatives of the Department in this "Food for Freedom" campaign.

(4) The appointment of a Post Committee which shall:

(a) Recruit farm and cannery volunteers among the members of their Post and among civilian population.

(b) Organize the clubs, schools, churches and other organizations in their communities in order to meet the demand for farm and cannery help when the call comes.

(c) Contact civilian defense and citizens service corps authorities to cooperate in recruiting volunteers from their ranks.

(d) Appear before luncheon clubs, societies, churches, schools and other organizational bodies to explain the plan.

(e) Establish a permanent local headquarters where volunteers can register and report.

(f) Arrange a local headquarters staff from members of the post and auxiliary.

(g) Arrange for transportation of the volunteers from the urban communities to the farms or canneries when the need for help is present.

(h) Set up, with the cooperation of the farmers and canners, a wage schedule that will be paid to workers on the farms and in the canneries. There is no thought of encouraging free labor.

The district (local) chairman should at once contact the county farm agent or agents within his district to obtain information on the normal number of farm workers present and the number needed during the various farm seasons, the crop acreages of each crop and the date of each planting and harvesting. Likewise he should contact the canning companies to ascertain the dates of operation of the canneries, the amount of material each expects to handle, the number of laborers they will need and the number they know will be available.

The American Legion Auxiliary can and should be of the greatest assistance both in furnishing clerical help in the headquarters and in furnishing help in the canneries as well as in harvest or garden crops. In fruit crop areas they can be of great assistance in the packing of that fruit.

Reports have reached the Association's Manpower Division that a number of canners made use of the advertising copy sent them for purposes of tying in with the national observance January 12, of "Farm Mobilization Day."

Approval has been given to the issuance by the Division of a series of three advertisements for use by canners in their drive to obtain necessary cannery labor. It is planned that the first of these will cover the period prior to recruitment during which time the copy will emphasize the fact that food processing is a patriotic activity of major importance in the war effort. Copy for the second advertisement in the series will stress actual recruitment and is scheduled for the actual period at which labor must be found for canning the packs. The third in the series will feature the idea of "staying on the job," and its purpose will be to hold the recruited labor at its post in the canning factory during the packing seasons.

ORDER PROVIDES CITRUS PROCESSORS WITH ADEQUATE SUPPLIES OF FRUIT

Provides That Handlers In Four States Set Aside Specified Quantities for Canners

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who last week directed that the entire production of citrus juices except canned grapefruit juice be reserved for direct war requirements, on January 12 took steps to provide processing plants with sufficient quantities of fresh citrus fruit to enable them to operate at capacity.

Under Food Distribution Order No. 6, the Secretary put into effect a program under which citrus fruit handlers in California, Florida, Texas, and Arizona may be required to set aside specified quantities of fruit for processing. The order covers lemons, grapefruit, limes, and all varieties of oranges except tangerines.

The quantities of each fruit to be set aside by handlers will be determined by the Director of Food Distribution on the basis of a percentage of fruit shipped by the handlers during specified periods. This "set aside" fruit may be sold at any time to a processor or any government agency for processing, or may be processed into juice by the handler subject to existing orders relating to such processing.

The Food Distribution Administration announced that, if necessary, it will stand ready to supervise the pricing of the fruit purchased by processors.

Purpose of the order, according to USDA, is to effect maximum utilization of existing facilities for the production of citrus juices for war requirements, particularly concentrated juices. Without such reservation orders it is believed that processing plants would be unable to obtain a supply of fresh fruit sufficient to meet expanding war demands.

Handlers may sell the reserved quantity if no government agency or processor has contracted for any portion of it by the end of the set-aside period. Processors receiving this set-aside fruit are prohibited from selling such fruit in fresh form. Text of Food Distribution Order No. 6 follows.

Pursuant to authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 9280, issued December 5, 1942, and in order to assure an adequate supply of citrus fruit juice and other citrus fruit products to meet war requirements, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1405.2 Citrus Fruit

(a) *Definitions.* For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Citrus fruit" means oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and limes, but does not include tangerines or any of the foregoing unfit for human consumption or for processing into juice.

(2) "Handler" means any person who first prepares citrus fruit for marketing in fresh form, but does not include any person engaged solely in harvesting or producing citrus fruit.

(3) "Processor" means any person in the business of extracting juice from citrus fruit for processing and packing for shipment as juice, concentrated or unconcentrated, for human consumption.

(4) "Producing area" means the States of California, Arizona, Texas, and Florida.

(5) "Shipping period" means one calendar week unless the Director shall otherwise specify by order.

(6) "Ship" means to deliver for transportation by any common, contract, private, or other carrier by rail, truck, or other means, and includes the placing of citrus fruit in any conveyance for

transportation, but does not include delivery for transportation directly from groves to the place where fruit is first prepared for market, delivery for transportation to processors, or delivery to charitable uses.

(7) "Government agency" means any agency of the United States purchasing citrus fruit for processing into concentrated or unconcentrated juice for delivery to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, War Shipping Administration, or to or for the account of the government of any country, pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-lease Act).

(8) "Director" means Director of Food Distribution, United States Department of Agriculture, or any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture designated by such Director.

(b) Restrictions on delivery of citrus fruit by handlers.

(1) Without regard to existing contracts, every handler in the producing area or such portions thereof as the Director may designate, shall, during each shipping period, set aside for the requirements of government agencies and processors a quantity equal to such percentage as the Director may from time to time order of each type and variety of citrus fruit shipped by such handler during such period or the shipping period immediately preceding such period. The quantities of citrus fruit set aside during each period shall be retained by each handler for such length of time for each type and variety as the Director may order. Such set aside fruit shall be retained and stored under conditions customarily observed in the storage of citrus fruit.

(2) Citrus fruit set aside pursuant to this order may be sold or delivered at any time to any government agency or to any processor or may at any time be processed by the handler into citrus fruit juice, subject to all orders restricting and regulating the production of such juice.

(3) If no government agency has contracted for or declared its intention to contract for any portion of citrus fruit set aside and if no processor has contracted for any portion thereof prior to the expiration of the time specified by the Director for the holding of such fruit, such fruit shall be released from the restrictions of this order. Quantities set aside may also be released at any time by notice to that effect from the Director.

(c) Restriction on Processors.

No processor shall sell or deliver into fresh fruit channels any citrus fruit which at any time was set aside under this order by any handler.

(d) Records and Reports.

Every handler and every other person to whom this order applies shall maintain such records for such periods of time, and shall execute and file such reports and submit such information as the Director may from time to time request or direct, and within such times and upon such forms as he may prescribe.

(e) Audits and Inspections.

Every handler and every other person to whom this order applies shall permit inspection of his stocks of citrus fruit, of his premises used for the handling and storage of citrus fruit, and of his books, records and accounts by the Director.

(f) Petition for relief from hardship.

Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may apply in writing for relief to the Director, setting forth, in his petition, all pertinent facts and the reasons why the relief requested should be granted. The Director may, upon the basis of such petition and any other information, take such action as he deems appropriate, and such decision by the Director shall be final.

(g) Violations.

Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order or, in connection with this order, willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of or from processing or using material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

(h) Communications.

All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C., Ref: FD 6.

(i) Delegation of Authority.

The Director is hereby designated and authorized to administer the provisions hereof and to issue all orders necessary to the effectuation of the purposes and provisions of this order. The Director shall have final authority for the purposes of this order to determine whether any particular lot of oranges, grapefruit, lemons, or limes is fit for human consumption or for processing into juice.

(j) Effective date.

This order shall be effective on January 13, 1943.

Issued this 12th day of January, 1943.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Provided He Retains Title, Canner May Deliver Grapefruit Juice to His Buyer for Storage

A clarification of Food Distribution Order No. 3 (prohibition of sales of unconcentrated grapefruit juice through March) points out that canners may deliver such juice to warehouses for storage and may make deliveries to prospective buyers for storage until the end of the period prescribed by the order, providing no sale or transfer of title is consummated prior to March 31. The delivery may not be made in any manner that "will or might transfer title from the processor to the buyer before that time." The canner must assume the legal responsibility of seeing that none of the grapefruit juice is sold or used in any way that is contrary to the provisions of the order.

This clarification is made in an exchange of correspondence between the Floridagold Citrus Corporation and Robert C. Evans of the Citrus Fruit Section of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Floridagold Corporation proposed to arrange with some of its civilian buyers to receive for storage as much of their requirements as they could conveniently handle, with title to the merchandise remaining in first hands. Buyers are to be given an option to purchase the merchandise when the regulations permit and the option to be based on the ceiling price set by the Office of Price Administration. The buyers were to be requested to advance funds against the options with the strict understanding that title and control of the merchandise remain with the canner.

In his reply to the letter outlining this method, Mr. Evans stated that such an arrangement is in compliance with the order.

TIN CONTENT OF SOLDER REDUCED

Order Cuts Permitted Percentage from 30 to 20; Prescribes Other Curtailments

Consumption of tin is further reduced by a new General Preference Order M-43, issued by the War Production Board January 9 to replace previous Orders M-43 and M-43-a. The action was taken, according to the WPB press statement which accompanied the order, to enable the limited U. S. stockpile of tin and restricted new supply to meet the absolutely essential needs for food canning for both fighting forces and civilians, for solder for countless war materials, bronze, Babbitt for engine bearings, and a number of other vitally important products.

WPB states that the order will achieve savings of tin principally by reducing the tin content of solder from the 30 per cent formerly permitted to 20 per cent, the elimination of exceptions to quota provisions previously granted to certain rated orders, the listing of specific permitted uses with the prohibition of all others, along with permission to use pig tin only where the use of secondary tin is not possible.

Schedule I of the order lists 16 classes of products in which tin is permitted, and specifies exactly how much and under what conditions it may be used. The Schedule includes the following paragraph regarded as absolutely essential uses:

"Tinplate and terneplate, as respectively defined in Supplementary Order M-21-e, as from time to time amended, may be manufactured as permitted under the provisions of said Supplementary Order. Terne metal, however, may be manufactured from secondary tin only."

In the manufacture of solder, Schedule I specifies certain percentages for gas meter repair, wiping of cable and pipe joints, manufacture of industrial instruments, and "for all other purposes, not more than 21 per cent by weight." It provides further that the "total quantity of tin which any person may use in the manufacture of solder during any calendar quarter, beginning January 1, 1943, shall be limited to 50 per cent of the quantity used by him in the manufacture of solder during the base period." Other classifications given under Schedule I are implements of war, detonators and blasting caps, collapsible tubes, brass and bronze, Babbitt, foil, kitchen, galley and mess equipment for the armed services, alloy for copper wire, coating for foundry chaplets, printing plates and type metal, tin pipe in beverage dispensing units, pipe organs, and bolster metal in the manufacture of cutlery and surgical instruments for the armed forces.

The order also contains a "List A" which includes 27 classes of products which normally contain tin and for which the use of tin, regardless of form, now is specifically forbidden. This list, which includes such articles as art objects, emblems and insignia, jewelry, kitchen equipment, ornaments, toys, etc., is identical with the forbidden list of the former order. A new "List B" is added, giving uses forbidden except when specifically authorized by WPB, and includes automobile body solder, tin oxide, foil containing tin, etc. The purpose of this double prohibition, WPB explained, is to prevent use of some tin-bearing product permitted in Schedule I, such as solder, for manufacture of items on List A or B.

Use of tin was further curtailed by Order M-115 as amended January 13. The order directed manufacturers to reduce its weight in toothpaste and shaving-cream tubes. However, the number of such tubes which can be made from less critical materials will not be affected under terms of the amended order, according to a WPB statement.

Automatic Revocation of Tinplate Orders

Two orders, the provisions of which were incorporated in Conservation Order M-81, as amended December 9, 1942, have been revoked by the War Production Board. The orders are:

M-136, which limited the use of blackplate to cans chiefly for chemicals, paints, and edible oils.

Supplementary order M-81-a, which directed the use of electrolytic tinplate and chemically treated blackplate "to the greatest extent available" in cans for specified products. These products did not require hot-dipped plate.

Order M-81, as last amended, set forth the extent to which tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate may be used in cans for food and essential non-food products. Its details were presented in the INFORMATION LETTER for December 10.

Hearing Set on Freight Rates from Pacific Coast

On January 26 a hearing will be held before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., regarding proposed increased rates for shipments of canned foods from Pacific Coast points to North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the eastern portions of Tennessee and Kentucky. When the railroads published announcement of increased rates on these shipments the Cannery League of California filed a petition with ICC requesting their suspension on the grounds that there is no necessity for the increase and that the weights of the shipments have greatly increased.

Truck Tire Inspection Deadline Moved to Feb. 28

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, has postponed the final date for initial commercial motor vehicle tire inspections, as required by General Order ODT No. 21, from January 15 to February 28.

After the initial inspection is made, the vehicle must then be presented for regular inspections every 60 days or every 5,000 miles, whichever occurs first. All inspections must be made by inspectors designated for this service by the Office of Price Administration.

If the tire inspector finds the vehicle's tires in good condition he endorses the Certificate of War Necessity. Certificates which do not have this valid endorsement cannot be used to obtain gasoline ration coupons from local War Price and Rationing boards.

Moreover, General Order 21 provides that no commercial motor vehicle may be operated following a tire inspection unless the inspector has certified that all reasonable and possible adjustments, repairs or replacements necessary to assure maximum conservation of the vehicle's tires have been made.

CONSERVATION ORDER M-81 AMENDED

Canned Soups, Tomato Juice, Certain Meat Products and Baby Foods Are Affected

Conservation Order M-81 was amended by the War Production Board on January 13. Changes made by the amendment affect the following products: Canned soups, seasonal and non-seasonal; tomato juice; certain meat products; and baby foods.

In 1943 soup canners may use unlimited tinplate for cans for packing seasonal soups. These are designated in the order as made from fresh, unfrozen asparagus, peas, spinach and tomatoes. For specified non-seasonal soups they may use 75 per cent of the tinplate they used in 1942. Under the order as amended December 9, use of cans for packing these soups had been restricted to 50 per cent of the amount used in 1942.

The item "tomato juice" was amended to include tomato juice which may contain not more than 30 per cent of other vegetable juices.

The amendment fixes for the first time the amount of steel and tin a packer may use in canning certain meat products for civilians in 1943. The 1943 can quota for packing chili con carne, meat loaf, meat spreads, sausage in casings, bulk sausage, potted meats, and luncheon meat is determined as follows: A packer may use 100 per cent of the tinplate or blackplate used for the first six of these items in 1942, plus 75 per cent of the tinplate and blackplate he used for canning luncheon meat. He may distribute his total quota for meat and meat products to all specified items, or, if he chooses, may use his entire quota for only one item.

The item "baby foods" was amended to include food products of small particle size or in liquid or semi-liquid form.

Order M-81, as amended December 9, 1942, was published in the INFORMATION LETTER for December 10, along with Schedules I and II which give the packing quotas, can sizes and can materials permitted. Changes in these schedules for the products affected by the order as amended January 13 are given below:

Product	Packing quota	Can sizes	Can materials	
			Body	Ends
Soups:				
<i>Seasonal:</i> Limited to soups which shall contain not less than 7 per cent, by weight, of dry solids from any one or more of the following fresh unfrozen vegetables: asparagus, peas, spinach, tomatoes.	Unlimited	1 picnic	1.25 tin	1.25 tin*
<i>Non-seasonal:</i> Limited to the following kinds of soup which shall contain not less than the specified percentage, by weight of dry solids from fresh, brined or frozen vegetables, meats, or other products listed in Schedules I or II, provided that no person shall use for packing such soups more than 35 per cent, by weight, of the frozen vegetables which he used for this purpose during 1942.	75% of total 1942 pack of specified non-seasonal soups.	1 picnic	1.25 tin	1.25 tin*
Chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, gumbo creole, consommé, and bouillon—6 per cent.				
Clam or fish chowders—8 per cent.				
Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, ox-tail, mock turtle, country style chicken, and corn chowder—10 per cent.				
Beef and vegetable beef—12 per cent.				
Tomato juice, which may contain not more than 30 per cent of other vegetable juices.	Unlimited	2-3 cyl-10	1.25 tin	1.25 tin*
Meat products as follows:				
a. Chili con carne when packed without beans and containing not less than 50 per cent meat, by uncooked weight, exclusive of added tallow.		300 (300 x 407)	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin*
b. Meat loaf, containing not less than 90 per cent meat, by uncooked weight, and no added water. When packed as a chopped product, meat loaf may contain not more than 10 per cent of the following ingredients: cereal, whole milk, eggs, and seasoning.		7 oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
c. Meat spreads, including ham, tongue, liver, beef, and sandwich spreads. When packed as a spread, the chopped product shall contain not less than 65 per cent meat, by cooked weight, with added cereal or other products. When packed as deviled ham or deviled tongue, the product shall consist of chopped meat without added cereal or other products.		3 oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
d. Sausage in casings, containing no cereal or similar substance, and not to exceed 10 per cent added water, by weight, except pork sausage, which may be prepared with not to exceed 3 per cent added water by weight.				
Vienna Sausage.		4 oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
Sausage in oil, lard or rendered pork fat.		No. 5	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
e. Bulk sausage meat, containing not to exceed 3½ per cent cereal, and not to exceed 3 per cent added water, by weight.		24 oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
f. Chopped luncheon meats, consisting of chopped, seasoned meat with not to exceed 3 per cent added water, by weight.		12 oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
g. Potted meat, consisting of chopped meat or by-products of meat, without added cereal or similar substance, and labeled as a potted or deviled meat product.		3¼ oz.	1.25 tin*	1.25 tin**
Baby foods:				
Consisting of food products of small particle size or in liquid or semi-liquid form made from the following ingredients: fruits, vegetables, meats, poultry products, dairy products, sugar, salt or seasoning, yeast or yeast derivatives. Dried prunes may be included and frozen fruits and vegetables may be used; provided that no person shall use, for packing baby foods, more than 35 per cent, by weight, of the frozen fruits and vegetables which he used for this purpose during 1942. Potatoes and cereal products may be used only in combination with other permitted products, and only provided the combined potato and cereal content does not exceed 12 per cent, by weight, of the total product. Pineapple may be repacked from No. 10 or larger cans.	100% 1942	202 B F (202 x 214).	1.50 tin	1.50 tin
Milk formulas and soybean milk liquid.	100% 1942	14½ oz.	1.25 tin	1.25 tin
Milk formulas, dry or powdered.	100% 1942	1 lb.	0.50 tin	CTB.

* 100 per cent of total 1942 pack of meat products a, b, e, d, e, and g plus 75% of total 1942 pack of meat product f.

A note accompanying Schedule I in the order states that:

"All persons manufacturing cans shall, to the greatest extent available, use 0.50 tinplate wherever the single asterisk appears, and chemically treated blackplate wherever the double asterisk appears. All persons using cans marked with the asterisk, are hereby required to accept from the manufacturer making delivery, to the greatest extent available up to 50 per cent of the delivery, cans made as specified of 0.50 tinplate wherever the single asterisk appears; and cans made as specified of chemically treated blackplate wherever the double asterisk appears."

WANTED AND FOR SALE Machinery—Equipment

Names of member-firms who want to buy or who are offering for sale the machinery and equipment items listed below will be furnished upon application to the Association. When requesting names, be sure to give the number of the item referred to (53-S, 32-W, etc.), and your firm name.

This service is limited to publication of the items wanted or for sale and to furnishing the identity of buyer or seller on request. When offering machinery and equipment for listing in this column, always include a brief description of the item. Address copy to attention, INFORMATION LETTER. Copy should be mailed so as to arrive in Washington not later than Thursday for publication the same week. Each item will be published three consecutive times, unless the LETTER is instructed to withdraw the copy.

WANTED

32-W—Used Model B American Utensil juice extractor.

33-W—One used super-pulper, size No. 100, or two super-pulpers, size No. 50. Machines should be of stainless steel or Waukesha metal.

34-W—Two 150- or 200-gallon stainless steel or nickel steam jacketed open top kettles.

35-W—Three retorts that will hold 600 or more No. 10 cans.

36-W—Rotary blancher for green peas. Must be in good condition. State price and age; also any necessary repairs to put in first-class working condition.

37-W—250 hp. Scotch Marine used boiler.

38-W—Used labeling machine for pint and quart bottles.

39-W—Stencil cutter.

FOR SALE

53-S—No. 6 Peerless exhaustor in excellent condition. Will handle cans up to and including No. 3's.

54-S—100-h.p., 2-cylinder McEwan oil engine in excellent condition.

55-S—APCO horizontal turbine type pump, capacity 150 gallons per minute at 70-foot head. Complete with 5-h.p., 3-phase, 220-440 volt motor with magnetic starter.

56-S—4-inch Cook foot valve to fit inside 8-inch well pipe.

57-S—Twelve Model 5 Sprague cream style corn cutters with extra knives, etc.

58-S—M & S six-pocket corn filler with direct drive parts for Canco 400 machine.

59-S—Two Lewis bean cutters.

60-S—Ayars pea filler, now being rebuilt by Ayars.

61-S—Two brand new American Perforator Company perforating machines, Model 38. Have never been used. Specifications as follows: Capacity, 14 papers; production, 250 to 350 per minute; six figures; dating or coding labels, etc.

California Sardine Tonnage and Packs

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of canned sardines packed during the current season to January 7, inclusive, along with comparison to a year ago, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follows:

	Week ending			Season to—		
	Jan. 7 1943	Jan. 7 1943	Jan. 7 1943	Jan. 7 1943	Jan. 7 1943	Jan. 7 1943
TONNAGE:						
Northern District (San Francisco Bay)...	7,250	112,315	185,793			
Central District (Monterey).....	1,013	146,244	233,607			
Southern District (Southern California)....	11,064	172,642	98,773			
Total.....	19,327	431,201	518,173			
PACKS, ALL DISTRICTS:						
Can Sizes:						
1-lb. Oval.....	37,493	1,124,543	1,840,398			
1-lb. Tall.....	77,548	1,543,816	1,667,022			
1½-lb. Fillet.....	1,653	49,906	182,934			
1½-lb. Round 96's.....	5,365	96,982	209,512			
5-oz. 100's.....	7,396	150,214	324,507			
Miscellaneous.....	106	18,560	149,474			
Total.....	149,561	2,984,021	4,343,842			

Fresh Citrus Ceiling Order Amended

Effective January 18, a minor change was made in Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 292 (Sales of Citrus Fruits, by Packers, Brokers, Auction Markets, Terminal Sellers, and Intermediate Sellers). This order was reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. The change readjusts the ceiling price for commission merchants who receive citrus fruits on consignment from a packer and sell in the same manner to other wholesalers, but for the account of the packer.

Originally, a commission merchant figured his ceiling by taking the packer's delivered ceiling price as a base and added a mark-up of the amount allowed for the class of sellers to which he belongs. Under the new amendment, however, the commission merchant will arrive at his ceiling by taking the packer's delivered ceiling price, adding to this usual charges, fees or commissions based on that packer ceiling price. These charges usually are fixed by custom or agreement and now are frozen under the Office of Price Administration's services regulation.

As between the commission merchant and the packer, however, if sales are made below the packer ceiling, the commission merchant will charge his usual fees on the actual price.

The new amendment also provides that any wholesaler or intermediate seller, who purchases from a commission merchant takes the same mark-up that he would take if he bought from another wholesaler or intermediate seller. The mark-up is to be taken on the base price which the commission merchant reports to him. That base price is the packer's delivered ceiling price. Previously, OPA had placed commission merchants under the classification of wholesalers or intermediate sellers.

Simplification of the method by which an auction market computes its ceiling price for fresh citrus fruits and reports it as a base price to purchasers also was made in this amendment.

VICTORY TAX ON AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Withholding Is Not Required, But Definition Under Revenue Code Is Not Clear-cut

Several inquiries have been received by the Association requesting that the statement concerning the definition of agricultural labor under the Victory Tax be elaborated.

As stated on page 7432 of the INFORMATION LETTER for January 9, 1943, employers are not required to withhold taxes upon wages paid for *agricultural labor*. It should be emphasized, however, that the withholding under the Victory Tax is a collection device rather than a tax in itself, and is merely an advance collection for which the employee gets full credit in March, 1944, when he files his income and Victory Tax return. If a canner is uncertain as to whether he is or is not required to withhold a Victory Tax, it is suggested that the doubt be resolved in favor of withholding the tax.

In determining whether or not an employee is performing services which may be classified as "agricultural labor" and therefore exempt from the withholding provisions of the Victory Tax, a canner should be guided *generally* by the classification heretofore established for that employee under the Social Security Act. While Section 1426(h) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code states that the term "agricultural labor" shall not include any service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing, Section 1426(h) (1) of the Code includes within the term "agricultural labor" all services performed on a farm "in connection with cultivating the soil or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity. . . ."

While no clear-cut rule may be laid down which would permit a canner to determine with accuracy whether each and every employee is or is not engaged in "agricultural labor," it may be stated generally that services which are performed on a farm by an employee directly in connection with the cultivation of the soil, the raising and harvesting of crops, or services performed as an incident or necessary adjunct of such activity, are considered "agricultural." Conversely, services which are performed in connection with canning operations, or which are necessary to those operations, must be considered as *manufacturing* rather than *agricultural* activities. The area between the clear-cut agricultural and manufacturing operations must be determined on the facts of each individual case.

Corrections On Pennsylvania, Ozark Meetings

It was incorrectly reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER that the Ozark Canners Association would meet at Ogden, Utah. The meeting should have been announced for Salt Lake City, and will be held February 2, at which time canners of that area will meet with government representatives to discuss production programs for the 1943 packs.

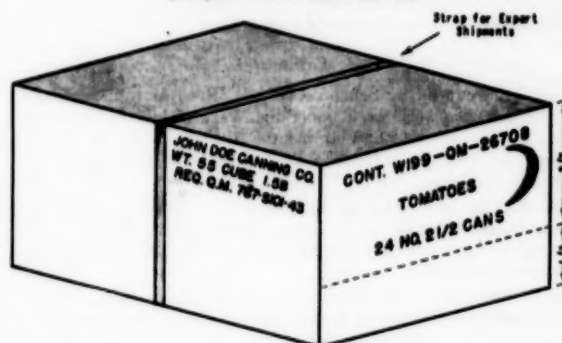
The same listing of State association meetings erroneously reported the Pennsylvania Canners Association meeting for January 27. The correct dates for this meeting at York are January 28 and 29. On the 28th the Pennsylvania group will meet with the government men, and the following day hold their regular annual business meeting.

Instructions On Marking Cases For Army

To accompany its new set of specifications covering the marking of outside shipping containers (OQMG No. 94) the Quartermaster Corps has issued an illustrated example with descriptive matter that should help canners comply with the specifications.

This drawing, which should be used as a model by canners supplying goods to the Army, is presented below, along with the Quartermaster Corps' explanatory notes:

MARKING OF CASES FOR CANNED SUBSISTENCE ITEMS FOR U.S. ARMY (Export And Domestic)



1. Marking on end of container will be in the following order:

- First line—Contract number
- Second line—Nomenclature of product
- Third line—Quantity and size

Gross weight and cubage will be shown on a fourth line if case exceeds 100 pounds in weight or is more than 8 cubic feet in size.

2. Above lettering to appear on one end of case only and to be placed in the upper two-thirds of the end of container, with all lettering of equal height, with lettering a minimum of one-half inch and a maximum of one and one-half inches. The lower one-third of the end of the container will be left clear in order to permit further marking upon receipt at Depot or Port of Embarkation.

3. All lettering will be black or Quartermaster Green and must be stenciled or imprinted on container. (No labels permitted.)

4. Contractor's name and gross weight and cubage is to appear on one side only of container, with lettering a minimum height of one-half inch and a maximum of one and one-half inches.

5. Requisition number on side of case will be on one side only and will appear on ten cases only at each door of the rail car or truck. Requisition number will appear in letters and number the same height as other side markings.

6. The crescent must be solid, have a height of three inches and a width of two inches, measured at right angles from a line joining the tips to a point on the center of the side of the greatest curvature and to be placed as shown above. (Editor's note—In explanation of the use of the crescent symbol, procurement officials state it serves to identify the shipping case as food. Shipments frequently are unloaded by natives in foreign ports who do not read English but can be taught to understand the meaning of the symbol.)

7. No advertising trade marks or other markings other than herein provided and those provided by statutes will be permitted on container.

DIGEST OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS

Enumeration of Measures of Interest to Cannerymen Reintroduced at New Session

For the most part bills introduced thus far in the 78th Congress have been measures that died with the final adjournment of the preceding Congress. To attain legislative status in a new Congress it is necessary for proposals to be reintroduced. They then must take the same legislative path and negotiate the same parliamentary hurdles that confront any other new bill.

Briefly described below under general headings labor, agriculture, fisheries and miscellaneous, are a number of the bills that have been introduced and referred to appropriate committees for possible study and action.

Labor

S. 237, introduced by Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, would set the standard work week under the Wage and Hour law at 48 hours for the duration and six months thereafter. At Mr. Reed's request the bill was ordered to lie on the table and was not referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 122, introduced by Representative Clarence Cannon of Missouri, and referred to the Committee on Labor, would exempt cooperative agricultural organizations from the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

H. R. 809, introduced by Representative John H. Tolan of California, and referred to the Committee on Labor, would establish regulations and require the registration of employment agencies engaging in interstate commerce.

H. R. 1031, introduced by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, and referred to the Committee on Labor, would make extensive amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

H. J. Res. 4, introduced by Representative S. O. Bland of Virginia, and referred to the Committee on Labor, would amend the Wage and Hour law by exempting all employees engaged in canning and other agricultural processing activities from both the hour and wage limitations of the act.

Agriculture

S. 46, introduced by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, would make prunes for canning produced in Oregon and Washington subject to the Marketing Agreements Act.

S. Res. 24, submitted by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, would direct that Committee to investigate the ability of agriculture to produce the military and civilian needs and commitments of food to our allies, with particular reference to farm manpower, farm machinery, present farm laws, and prevailing farm prices.

H. R. 650, introduced by Representative Paul Brown of Georgia, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, would require parity price determinations to include farm wages.

H. R. 711, introduced by Representative Stephen Pace of Georgia, and likewise referred to the Committee on Agriculture, would similarly require parity price determinations to include farm wages.

H. R. 1003, introduced by Representative Edwin Arthur Hall of New York, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, would suspend for the duration all laws, orders, and regulations which restrict the production of any agricultural commodity.

H. Res. 38, submitted by Representative Hampton P. Fulmer of South Carolina, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and referred to the Committee on Rules, would direct the Agriculture Committee to investigate the effectiveness of agricultural marketing, transportation, and distribution functions.

H. Res. 48, submitted by Representative Donald L. O'Toole of New York, and referred to the Committee on Rules, would create a special committee to investigate meat shortages and meat prices, from the producer to the retailer, since January 1, 1941.

Fisheries

S. 74, introduced by Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, and referred to the Special Committee on the Conservation of Wildlife Resources, would enact a Pacific Salmon Fishery Law establishing regulations governing salmon fishing in the offshore waters of the Pacific south of fifty degrees north latitude.

S. 271, also introduced by Senator McNary, and identical with S. 74, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

S. J. Res. 14, another measure of Senator McNary's and referred to the Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, would direct the Fish and Wildlife Service to investigate and survey all matters relating to shrimps, crabs, lobsters, oysters, and clams. The resolution would authorize an appropriation of \$100,000 for this work.

H. R. 346, introduced by Delegate Anthony Dimond of Alaska, and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, would require the inclusion of provisions granting employment priority to residents of Alaska in the Alaska fisheries regulations.

H. R. 1002, introduced by Representative Charles L. Gifford of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, would amend the Selective Training and Service Act to provide occupational deferment for a registrant found to be regularly engaged in the occupation of fisherman.

Miscellaneous

S. 186 (H. R. 98), introduced by Senators Wallace H. White, Jr. and Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, would create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the U. S. Public Health Service.

S. 323, S. 324 (H. R. 816), and S. 325 (H. R. 673), introduced by Senators Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, and Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, would establish uniform rules of administrative procedure. The bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 8, introduced by Representative Louis Ludlow of Indiana and referred to the Committee on Labor, would create an employment stabilization commission to investigate problems relating to employment stabilization in industry, agriculture and commerce.

H. R. 98, introduced by Representative Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, is a companion to S. 186 and would establish a Division of Water Pollution Control in the U. S. Public Health Service.

H. R. 148, introduced by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, would make it an unfair method of competition for a manufacturer who sells to wholesalers, jobbers, or retailers to also sell at retail where the effect of selling at retail may lessen competition substantially, tend to create a monopoly, or prevent competition by a wholesaler, jobber, or retail dealer.

H. R. 673, introduced by Representative Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary would establish uniform rules of administrative procedure. The bill is a companion to S. 325.

H. R. 816, introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, also would establish uniform rules of administrative procedure. This bill is a companion to S. 324.

H. R. 866, introduced by Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, would repeal the authority of the Tariff Act under which reciprocal trade agreements are negotiated and would terminate all such existing agreements.

Oregon Canner-Freezer School Opens February 1

The Canners' and Frozen Food Packers' School, held annually at Corvallis, Oregon, under auspices of Oregon State College, will be held this year February 1-12. The fruit and vegetable canning course will be given principally during the first week of the school. Other features of the school will be frozen foods instruction, work on food examination and quality control, a double seaming course, and a field-man's course. Crop production, harvesting, ripening, and all factory operations including storage and warehousing of both canned and frozen foods are to be covered, and special emphasis will be given to war-time food production problems by speakers on defense subjects.

Claimant Agencies for Critical Materials

Establishments of six new "Claimant Agencies" to present claims for critical materials to the War Production Board has been announced. The agencies are being sent invitations to nominate members to represent them on the Requirements Committee. They include: Food Administrator, National Housing Agency, Office of Rubber Director, Office of Defense Transportation, Petroleum Administrator for War, and Facilities Bureau of WPB.

Claimant agencies act as spokesmen for the various "customers" using critical materials, WPB explained. They are responsible for making up and presenting their respective programs and compiling requirements of materials to meet them. This is being done both for current requirements and for future requirements to be submitted under the Controlled Materials Plan, when it becomes effective April 1.

Each claimant acts as proponent of its own program and carefully examines the programs of others. In this way views of all interested parties are expressed. After full discussion of the programs and requests of the respective claimants, the Chairman of the Requirements Committee, with the advice of the Committee, makes allotments of materials to meet definite approved programs.

If adjustments in individual programs are necessary as a result of the final allotment, the claimant is responsible for making them. The claimant also is responsible for seeing that the approved program is carried out.

The original claimant agencies were the Army, Navy, Air Forces, Maritime Commission, Office of Civilian Supply, Lend-lease and Board of Economic Warfare.

Decrease Estimated for Fresh Truck Crops

Commercial truck crops for the fresh market as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, show prospective production to be 12 per cent less than last season. The report, issued by USDA January 9, covers prospects for the winter and early spring harvests of 15 commercial truck crops. With the exception of snap beans, carrots and escarole, smaller supplies appear likely, the report states.

Acres of crops reported for the 1943 season totals 416,510 acres, compared with 469,950 acres harvested last season. Decreases are shown for all crops except snap beans, beets, carrots, and escarole.

Sales Requirement For Beef And Veal Cannery

Canners of beef and veal products sold at wholesale are required to make available to Office of Price Administration inspectors all records of such sales, and are obliged to furnish invoices to each purchaser for each sale. This requirement is imposed by Amendment No. 3 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 169. The amendment becomes effective January 16. Text of its governing section on records and reports follows:

§ 1364.407 *Records and reports.*

* * *

(b) Every person making a sale of any beef carcass, beef wholesale cut, veal carcass, or veal wholesale cut, processed product, or other meat item subject to this revised regulation, on or after December 16, 1942, in the course of trade or business or otherwise dealing therein, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, is in effect, complete and accurate records of each such sale, showing the date thereof, the name and address of the buyer and seller, the quantity, grade or grades and weight of all beef carcasses, beef wholesale cuts, veal carcasses, veal wholesale cuts, processed products or other meat items subject to this revised regulation sold, and the price charged or received therefor.

* * * * *

(f) Every person making a sale of any beef carcass, beef wholesale cut, veal carcass, veal wholesale cut, processed product or other meat item subject to this revised regulation shall furnish to the purchaser at the time of delivery a written statement setting forth the name and address of the buyer and seller; identifying each such item sold; and setting forth the quantity, the grade, including sex identification as to cow, stag, and bull, and the weight thereof, and the price charged and received therefor, including a separate statement of the transportation and local delivery charge as required by § 1364.454 (a) (6).

Association Continuing Raw Products Service

Although Dr. C. G. Woodbury, Director of the NCA Raw Products Bureau, is now on furlough to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as was announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the Association will continue to render service to members in connection with their problems relating to the production of crops.

Through its contacts with the agricultural experiment stations and USDA, the Raw Products Bureau maintains an up-to-date file of reports, circulars, and bulletins which give the latest information on experiments on disease and insect control, the proper use of fertilizers, and related questions.

When new research findings are reported which have wide application, the publication reporting this research is described in the LETTER, and it is often possible to distribute copies of the publication to members upon request.

When local problems concerning crop production arise members are advised to communicate with the Raw Products Bureau, and every attempt will be made to enlist the help of the State agricultural experiment station or the proper government agency in Washington in solving such problems.

FUNCTIONS OF WPB AND USDA

(Continued from page 7439)

In addition to the Food Division, the following WPB units or parts of units are being transferred to USDA:

Chemical Division—Entire personnel of the Fats and Oils Section; personnel of the Fertilizers Unit of the Inorganics Section primarily concerned with programming and administration of Order M-231.

Farm Machinery and Equipment Division—That part of the personnel of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Division concerned primarily with determination of farm machinery program.

General Industrial Equipment Division—That part of the personnel of the Food Processing Machinery Section concerned with determining food processing machinery program.

Office of Civilian Supply—Entire personnel of the Food Section of the Consumers Goods Division; that part of the personnel of the Machinery Unit concerned primarily with plans, programs, and requirements relative to farm machinery and food processing machinery; that part of the Fats and Oils Unit of the Chemicals Section of the General Commodities Division concerned primarily with edible fats and oils; that part of the personnel of the Containers Section of the General Commodities Division concerned primarily with plans, programs and requirements for food containers.

Industry Advisory Committees—The relevant industry advisory committees, of which there are 48.

The interdepartmental committee agreed that in the case of units concerned with food and left in WPB, either WPB or USDA may reopen the question of transferring such units in the event that operations under the present set-up prove unsatisfactory.

All orders already issued by the Food Division and by other transferred units will be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with several transitional arrangements now being made, it was stated.

Assignments of Groups Transferred

Secretary Wickard announced the assignments of personnel transferred from WPB to USDA on January 14. The assignments place the transferred groups in the newly organized food production and food distribution administrations of the Department and are in line with activities previously carried out by them in WPB. The assignments follow:

To the Food Production Administration:

1. Personnel of the Fertilizers Unit of the Inorganics Section of the Chemical Division primarily concerned with the administration of an order covering the allocation of fertilizers containing chemical nitrogen.

2. Personnel of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Division concerned primarily with the farm machinery program.

3. Personnel of the Food Technology Unit of the Foods Section of the Consumers Goods Division of the Office of Civilian Supply dealing with plans, programs and requirements for farm machinery, fertilizers and insecticides.

4. Personnel of the Machinery Unit of the Textile and Clothing Branch of the Office of Civilian Supply concerned mainly with plans, programs and requirements for farm machinery.

5. Personnel of the Containers Section of the General Commodities Division of the Office of Civilian Supply dealing with plans, programs and requirements for farm food containers.

To the Food Distribution Administration:

1. Personnel of the Food Division.

2. Personnel of the Fats and Oils Section of the Chemical Division.

3. Personnel of the Food Processing Machinery Section of the General Industrial Equipment Division concerned with the food processing machinery program.

4. Personnel of the Food Section of the Consumers Goods Division of the Office of Civilian Supply, other than that assigned to the Food Production Administration.

5. Personnel of the Machinery Unit of the Textile and Clothing Branch of the Office of Civilian Supply concerned with food processing machinery.

6. Personnel of the Fats and Oils Unit of the Chemicals Section of the General Commodities Division of the Office of Civilian Supply concerned with edible fats and oils.

7. Personnel of the Containers Section of the General Commodities Division of the Office of Civilian Supply concerned with non-farm food containers.

8. Personnel of the Food Section of the Procurement Policy Division.

Secretary Wickard also directed that the servicing of the industry advisory committees and administration of orders with which the transferred personnel have been concerned be carried out in accordance with the assignments.

Functions of Food Distribution Administration

Director of Food Distribution Roy F. Hendrickson, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, has grouped the functions and activities of the Food Distribution Administration under four deputy directors. This organization of the FDA was established and described in Director's Memorandum No. 2, January 13, which is the first official statement on FDA's internal organization.

E. A. Meyer, who was transferred with the Food Division of WPB, has been named deputy director in charge of four branches of FDA: Facilities, Processors, Wholesalers and Retailers, and Manpower. Deputy Director, C. W. Kitchen, will continue as head of the various commodity branches. Branches dealing with civilian food requirements, civilian programs, and food conservation are under Deputy Director J. S. Russell. Administrative services, Compliance, Program Liaison, Program Analysis and Appraisal, and Transportation and Warehousing branches are under Deputy Director Ralph W. Olmstead.

Requirements and Allocations Control activities will be handled in the office of the Director. This comprises assembling, analyzing, and correlating data obtained from all agencies on needs for food for military, civilian, Lend-lease, and other programs; appraising and relating such requirements to supply estimates; and preparing recommendations for the systematic balancing of competing claims upon supplies and for the allocation of foods among the claimant agencies.

During the period of transferring activities of WPB, the memorandum states that WPB activities will retain their organizational identity and committees will integrate the WPB activities in line with the FDA organizational set-up.

The specific duties and functions of those divisions and branches of FDA that are of particular interest to canners are described in the memorandum as follows:

Facilities Branch. To assemble, analyze and correlate data obtained from other branches of FDA as to needs for facilities for the purpose of determining requirements of critical materials; to serve as the controlled materials office for the FDA in pre-

paring requirements under the Controlled Materials Plan. Production Requirements Plan or other plans; to determine the distribution of materials in accordance with the allocations made under that plan; to process and act upon requests for priorities for materials and equipment within the food distribution field; to recommend allocations of food distribution facilities; to have staff responsibility within the FDA for all needed orders or legislation in the field of plant conversion, new processes, packages and containers, and facilities programs; to develop programs for the simplification and standardization of processing and packaging designed to conserve materials, manpower, and food; to develop policies and plans for the most efficient utilization, expansion, or conversion of plant facilities.

Processors Branch. To provide a central point within the FDA for the day-to-day problems of processors; to work with the commodity branches in organizing, managing, and servicing national food manufacturers' and processors' industrial advisory committees; to work with the Regional Food Distribution Administrators in organizing regional, State and local advisory committees of food processors; to coordinate the activities of regional offices in regard to regional, State and local advisory committees with the work of the national committees.

Wholesalers and Retailers Branch. To organize, manage, and service national industrial advisory committees of wholesalers, retailers, brokers, restaurants, and other food distributors; to bring into focus for the Administration the problems of these industries; to work with the advisory committees in presenting the total food program to the industry; to provide central point of contact in Washington for all food distributors; to coordinate the activities of the FDA regional offices in regard to regional advisory committees with the work of the national committees; to submit data to the Facilities Branch as to needs for distributors' facilities; to recommend to the Facilities Branch allocations from banks of materials for specific distributors.

Manpower Branch. To develop plans and programs for full utilization of manpower and to investigate and recommend solutions for the manpower shortages in the food industries; to bring into focus for the Administration the problems of labor in the food industries; to arrange for labor representation on the Industry Advisory Committees; to present the total food program to labor; to provide a central point with the FDA for the day-to-day contacts with labor; to act in a liaison capacity with other branches of the FDA and other government agencies concerned with labor and to present food industry problems to them.

Civilian Food Requirements Branch. To serve as the representative of civilian consumers in presenting estimates of their food needs to the appropriate branches in connection with the determination of requirements and allocations, and in formulating food orders, regulations, and legislation in order to insure within the supplies available the best possible diet for the civilian population; to study and report on the adequacy of civilian food supplies, both as to amounts and nutritional requirements, including any necessary collaboration with outside agencies or individuals.

Food Conservation Branch. To study needs and recommend programs for the conservation of food; to obtain public participation in and cooperation with plans and programs to conserve and prevent waste of food; to develop programs in cooperation with the Civilian Requirements Branch; to promote substitution of less scarce foods for those unavailable for civilian consumption and to suggest possible new foods.

Commodity Branches. All commodity branches will have, with respect to commodities assigned to them, the following functions:

1. On the basis of food requirements as determined by the Secretary to cooperate with the Food Production Administration to obtain basic production; and to make effective in any way necessary the Secretary's price support programs.
2. To develop and administer programs for production in processed form.
3. To develop in cooperation with the Requirements and Allocations Control and to administer distribution programs including food allocation, reservation, limitation, and conservation orders, and to recommend rationing plans.
4. To cooperate with FPA, processors and distributors in developing improved processing, packaging, and distributing.
5. To submit to the Facilities Branch data as to needs for facilities for the purpose of determining requirements of critical materials; to recommend to the Facilities Branch allocations from banks of materials to specific plants, processors, and distributors; to initiate and administer facilities and adjustment programs.
6. To initiate and execute domestic procurement programs to meet the requirements of FDA supply programs and for other agencies as the Secretary may direct, and to recommend procurement policies.
7. To plan and execute diversion programs to adjust distribution to production.

Personnel of Food Distribution Administration Thus Far Announced

DIRECTOR, ROY F. HENDRICKSON

Deputy Director, R. W. Olmstead.

Compliance Branch, J. M. Mehl.

Program Liaison Division, J. P. Hatch.

Program Analysis and Appraisal Branch, Frederick V. Waugh.

Transportation and Warehousing Branch, W. C. Crow.

Deputy Director, C. W. Kitchen.

Assistant to the Deputy Director, Jacob Rosenthal.

Commodity Branches:

Livestock and Meats, H. E. Reed.

Fruits and Vegetables, W. G. Meal.

Fats and Oils, T. L. Daniels.

Dairy and Poultry, T. G. Stitts.

Special Commodities, H. C. Albin.

Sugar, Joshua Bernhardt.

Cotton and Fiber, Carl H. Robinson.

Tobacco, Charles E. Gage.

Grain Products, H. J. Murphy.

Deputy Director, E. A. Meyer.

Facilities Branch, J. B. Wyckoff.

Processors Branch, (to be announced).

Wholesalers and Retailers, Daniel A. West.

Manpower Branch, (to be announced).

Deputy Director, J. S. Russell.

Civilian Food Requirements Branch, Russell M. Wilder.

Civilian Programs Branch, C. F. Kunkel.

Food Conservation Branch, (to be announced).

8. To develop and administer, under regulations of the Department, marketing agreements.
9. To provide technical direction of market news.
10. To maintain current information on the available supply, processing, and distribution of assigned commodities and to conduct marketing investigations.

Program Analysis and Appraisal Branch. To review, analyze, and develop food marketing programs of the FDA; to appraise their effects on farm income, prices, costs, marketing practices, consumption, and on the efficient and proper distribution of the available supply of food; to propose changes in programs to improve the effectiveness of the food distribution program.

Transportation and Warehousing Branch. To initiate, develop and supervise efficient means of transportation (except farm transportation) of food either as a "claimant" agency in relation to the Office of Defense Transportation or through leadership of voluntary effort; to control the receipt, custody, storage and disposition of commodities contracted for by the FDA; to cooperate with the commodity branches and distributors in developing marketing programs designed to meet shipping and storage requirements; to negotiate with carriers and participate in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in matters relating to the transportation of farm and food products; to administer the U. S. Warehousing Act, including the investigation of warehouses, licensing of warehousemen storing agricultural products, supervision of operations of licensees, and control over warehouse receipts; to administer the 28-hour Act; to collect and disseminate cold storage reports under the general direction of the Marketing Reports Division; to cooperate with and advise the branches, other governmental agencies, producers, processors, and distributors of farm products on transportation problems; to formulate and apply plans for developing adequate marketing and storage methods and facilities, efficient handling methods, and desirable market organization; to supply current information on storage and transportation facilities and to recommend the allocation of transportation and storage facilities when shortages in these facilities become imminent.

Program Liaison Division. To inform branch chiefs of the purchase requests of foreign governments, Army, Navy, territorial, Caribbean Emergency Program, Red Cross, and other programs within the limitations of over-all allocations; to conduct continuous review of procurement operations to insure meeting commitments, including the handling of purchase and sales contracts and necessary system of authorities and documentation to implement such operations; to plan shipping programs for FDA-procured commodities in terms of short and long-term commitments; to work with the shipping agents of foreign governments and the War Shipping Administration on the availability of ship space for export, and with the Transportation and Warehousing Branch to insure expeditious shipment; to transmit to the branches the requisitions and requests for information on the ability to fill requisitions at required times and places; to assist the staff of the Director's office in implementing supply policies and decisions.

Northwest Cannery Elect 1943 Officers

Officers of the Northwest Cannery Association, elected for 1943 at their recent annual meeting are: President, A. D. Radebaugh, Blue Mountain Canneries, Inc., Dayton, Washington; vice president, Arthur L. Reiling, Ray-Maling Co., Inc., Hillsboro, Oregon; and secretary, Clayton Long.

Salvage Given Division Status in WPB

War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson has announced the formation of a Salvage Division, headed by Paul C. Cabot as Director.

Creation of a Salvage Division follows the resignation of Lessing J. Rosenwald as Director of the Conservation Division of which Salvage formerly was a Branch. Mr. Cabot was Deputy Director of the Conservation Division in charge of all salvage operations. The new division will be in the Resources Agencies group under the Director General for Operations.

Rust Prevention Committees Meet

The Technical Committee for Rust Prevention, which is studying means of prevention of the rusting of the outside of cans for export shipments, met at the Association's Washington Research Laboratory on January 6 to examine experimental cans that had been coated with different protective materials. A number of the materials gave satisfactory protection against rust and the committee now is arranging for tests to develop practical methods for applying such coatings to the cans.

On January 7 the Advisory Committee to the Technical Committee reviewed the findings of the Technical Committee and made suggestions for further studies.

Wholesale Grocers Schedule "War Council"

A "War Council For Wholesale Grocery Executives" is scheduled for January 25-27 at The Drake Hotel, Chicago, under auspices of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association. Policy-making and administrative officials of the war agencies in Washington will appear on the program.

Weighted Average Cost Ruling On Honey

Persons who made no purchases of bulk honey from beekeeper-producers during the September-November 1941 base period under the honey regulation may adopt 5.6 cents per pound as their "weighted average cost," the Office of Price Administration announced January 13.

Effective January 19, 1943, persons who bought quantities of honey through intermediate channels will be able to compute their "weighted average cost" also by using 5.6 cents per pound if the f.o.b. beekeepers' price cannot be calculated otherwise. This 5.6-cent figure represents the national average price which beekeepers received for honey during the "base period," and will not cause any change in the general level of retail prices.

These changes are effected by Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 275 (Extracted Honey).